Numb. 12251

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Saturday December 15, to Tuesday December 18, 1781.

St. James's, December 17.

Ceremonial of the Knighthood and Inveſtiture of the Right Honourable Edward Earl Ligonier, of the Kingdom of Ireland, Knight of the Moſt Honourable Order of the Bath, Lieutenant-General of His Majeſty's Forces.

THE Knights and the Officers of the Order attended in the Privy Chamber in their Mantles, &c. and proceeded from thence, after the Levee, into the Sovereign's Preſence, making the uſual Reverences, in the following Order.

Gentleman Uſher of the Order, in his Mantle, Chain and Badge, bearing the Scarlet Rod.

Regiſter and Secretary of the Order, in his Mantle, Chain and Badge.

Deputy to Bath King of Arms, in the Mantle, Chain and Badge of Bath, bearing the Ribbon and Badge of the Order on a Crimſon Velvet Cuſhion.

Knights Companions.

Sir Charles Thompſon, Bart.
Sir Ralph Payne.
Sir Charles Frederick.
Right Honourable Lord Amherſt.
Right Honourable Sir Joſeph Yorke.

Then, by the Sovereign's Command, the Earl Ligonier was introduced into the Preſence by Sir Charles Thompſon and Sir Ralph Payne, the Two Junior Knights preſent, preceded by the Gentleman Uſher of the Order, with Reverences as before.

The Sword of State was delivered to the Sovereign by Lord Amherſt, the Second Knight in Seniority, and Earl Ligonier, kneeling, was knighted therewith. Then Sir Joſeph Yorke, the Senior Knight, preſented the Ribbon and Badge to the Sovereign, and His Majeſty put them over the new Knight's Right Shoulder, who, being thus inveſted, and having kiſſed His Majeſty's Hand, the Proceſſion returned to the Privy Chamber in the above Order, Earl Ligonier, the new Knight, preceding.

The Ceremony was performed in His Majeſty's Cloſet, ſeveral Great Officers of the Court being preſent.

St. James's, December 18.

The following Addreſs having been tranſmitted by his Excellency the Earl of Carliſle, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to the Earl of Hilliſborough, One of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, has been preſented to His Majeſty.

To the KING's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and of the Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes in Parliament aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of Ireland, in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave to expreſs our unalterable Loyalty and Attachment to your Majeſty's Royal Perſon, Family and Government, and to aſſure your Majeſty, that in the preſent critical Situation of Affairs, when your Majeſty's Dominions are expoſed to a powerful and dangerous Combination of Enemies, we think it peculiarly incumbent on us to declare our warmeſt Zeal for the Honor of your Majeſty's Crown, and our moſt earneſt Wiſhes for the Proſperity of the Britiſh Empire.

Conſcious that our Intereſts are become inſeparably united with thoſe of Great Britain, we feel that the Events of War have involved both Countries in a common Calamity; and we entreat your Majeſty to believe that we hold it to be our indiſpenſable Duty, as it is our moſt hearty Inclination, chearfully to ſupport your Majeſty, to the utmoſt of our Abilities, in all ſuch Meaſures as can tend to defeat the Confederacy of your Majeſty's Enemies, and to reſtore the Bleſſings of a laſting and honourable Peace.

Wm. Watts Gayer,
Edw. Gayer, } Cler. Parliament.

St. James's, December 18.

THE following Extracts of Letters from the Eaſt-Indies have been tranſmitted by the Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company to the Earl of Hilliſborough, One of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Extract of a Letter from the Chief and Factors at Anjengo to the Court of Directors, dated the 6th of Auguſt, 1781. Received over Land the 16th of December.

THE Morning Star Cruizer from Bombay having called here on her Way to Buſſorah, we embrace the Opportunity of communicating to your Honours the pleaſing Intelligence, of Sir Eyre Coote having entirely defeated the Army of Hyder Ally Caun in a general Engagement, between Porto Novo and Mooteapollam, on the 1ſt of laſt Month, the Particulars of which your Honours will be fully informed of by the accompanying Extract of a Letter from Sir Eyre Coote to Colonel Braithwaite at Tanjore, dated the 6th ult. which was tranſmitted to the Reſident by Captain Eidingtoun, (the Commandant at Palamcotah), who has likewiſe adviſed him of the following Particulars:

That the Swallow Packet reached Madras on the 22d of June, and the Rodney Packet alſo on the 12th ult. the latter having parted with the Fleet ſhe ſailed with from England on the 5th of April, in Latitude 28 North: That the Army commanded by Sir Eyre Coote paſſed Permacoil on the 18th ult. with a View of effecting a Junction with the large Detachment of Bengal Troops, which, with three Battalions from the Northern Circars, had for ſome Time been on their Way to Madras, where, by the laſt Accounts, they were nearly arrived.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Eyre Coote to Colonel Braithwaite, dated July 6, 1781.

THE 3d Inſtant I had the Pleaſure to acquaint you of the Succeſs of our little Army, in a general Action the 1ſt Inſtant with Hyder Ally, between Port Novo and Mooteapollam. It laſted Eight Hours, and was a hard fought Day on both Sides. The Enemy's Force conſiſted of 25 Battalions of Infantry, 400 Europeans, from 40 to 50,000 Horſe, and above 100,000 Marchlock Men, Peons, and Polygars, with 47 Pieces of Cannon well ſerved. Our Second Line having occupied ſome Heights by which our Rear was ſecured, I advanced with the Firſt towards the Enemy's Guns, many of which, had we had a Body of Cavalry, muſt have fallen into our Hands.—They made repeated Attempts to force us with their Horſe, and kept up a briſk Cannonade, which for a long Time our heavy Fire could not ſilence. Yielding at Length to the Steadineſs, Spirit, and Bravery of our comparatively ſmall Number of Troops, they retreated precipitately, and left us Maſters of the Field. Meer Saib (Hyder Ally's favourite General) received a mortal Wound; and among 4000 killed are many of the principal Officers. On our Side we loſt very few Officers, and from 3 to 400 killed and wounded. You will be pleaſed to communicate this fortunate Event to all the Southern Garriſons.

The aforegoing is a true Copy of an Extract which I received from Captain James Eidingtoun.

(Signed) JA. MORLEY.

[Price Seven-Pence.]

Extract of a Letter from the Select Committee at Bombay, dated July 28, 1781

WE have given Orders for diſpoſſeſſing the Dutch of their Factories at Broach and Surat. We have had Advice of the latter being effected, and have Reaſon to believe a conſiderable Property will be found belonging to the Dutch Eaſt-India Company, which ſhall be ſecured for the Benefit of the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company.

Whitehall, December 18, 1781.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Sir Henry Clinton to the Right Honourable Lord George Germain, One of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State; received, on the 16th Inſtant, by Lord Dalrymple, who arrived in the Swallow Packet, which left New York the 17th of November.

New York, November 13, 1781.

MY LORD,

IN my laſt Diſpatch I had the Honor to acquaint your Lordſhip with my Fears reſpecting the Fate of the Army in Virginia.

It now gives me the deepeſt Concern to inform you, that they were but too well founded, as your Lordſhip will perceive by Lord Cornwallis's Letter to me of the 20th ult. a Copy of which, and the Papers accompanying it, being incloſed for your Information.

Had it been poſſible for the Fleet to have ſailed from hence at the Time it was firſt imagined they would have been able to do, I have not the leaſt Doubt that Lord Cornwallis would have been relieved by the joint Exertions of the Navy and Army; and I therefore cannot ſufficiently lament that they could not have been made ſooner.

Your Lordſhip will be informed by Lord Cornwallis's Letter to me, (a Copy of which accompanies this Diſpatch) of the Force that was oppoſed to his Lordſhip in Virginia; beſides which, by Rebel Accounts, which I have the Honor to incloſe for your Lordſhip's Information, General Green ſeems ſtill to have an Army acting in that Quarter; and there are, at this Inſtant, above 3000 Continental Troops at Weſt Point and in its Vicinity.

My Diſpatches will be delivered to your Lordſhip by Lord Dalrymple; and I cannot part with his Lordſhip, without teſtifying to you the high Opinion I have of his Merit, and my entire Approbation of his Conduct ſince he has been on this Service, acting as one of my Aides de Camp, having always ſhewn the greateſt Attention to me, and highly diſtinguiſhed his Spirit, by attending as a Volunteer upon every Expedition and Excurſion which have taken Place ſince his being here.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis to Sir Henry Clinton, dated York Town in Virginia, October 20, 1781.

SIR,

I HAVE the Mortification to inform your Excellency, that I have been forced to give up the Poſts of York and Glouceſter, and to ſurrender the Troops under my Command, by Capitulation, on the 19th Inſtant, as Priſoners of War to the Combined Forces of America and France.

I never ſaw this Poſt in a very favorable Light; but when I found I was to be attacked in it, in ſo unprepared a State, by ſo powerful an Army and Artillery, nothing but the Hopes of Relief would have induced me to attempt it's Defence; for I would either have endeavoured to eſcape to New York, by rapid Marches, from the Glouceſter Side, immediately on the Arrival of General Waſhington's Troops at Williamſburgh, or I would, notwithſtanding the Diſparity of Numbers, have attacked them in the open Field, where it might have been juſt poſſible that Fortune would have favored the Gallantry of the Handful of Troops under my Command: But being aſſured by your Excellency's Letters, that every poſſible Means would be tried by the Navy and Army to relieve us, I could not think myſelf at Liberty to venture on either of thoſe deſperate Attempts: Therefore, after remaining Two Days in a ſtrong Poſition in Front of this Place, in Hopes of being attacked, upon obſerving that the Enemy were taking Meaſures which could not fail of turning my Left Flank in a ſhort Time; and receiving, on the Second Evening, your Letter of the 24th of September, informing me, that the Relief would ſail about the 5th of October, I withdrew within the Works on the Night of the 29th of September, hoping, by the Labour and Firmneſs of the Soldiers, to protract the Defence until you could arrive.

Every Thing was to be expected from the Spirit of the Troops, but every Diſadvantage attended their Labour, as the Works were to be continued under the Enemy's Fire, and our Stock of Intrenching Tools, which did not much exceed 400, when we began to work in the latter End of Auguſt, was now much diminiſhed.

The Enemy broke Ground on the Night of the 30th, and conſtructed, on that Night and the Two following Days and Nights, Two Redoubts, which, with ſome Works that had belonged to our outward Poſition, occupied a Gorge between Two Creeks or Ravines, which come from the River on each Side of the Town. On the Night of the 6th of October they made their firſt Parallel, extending from it's Right on the River to a deep Ravine on the Left, nearly oppoſite to the Center of this Place, and embracing our whole Left, at the Diſtance of 600 Yards. Having perfected this Parallel, their Batteries opened on the Evening of the 9th againſt our Left; and other Batteries fired at the ſame Time againſt a Redoubt advanced over the Creek upon our Right, and defended by about 120 Men of the 23d Regiment and Marines, who maintained that Poſt with uncommon Gallantry. The Fire continued inceſſant from heavy Cannon, and from Mortars and Howitzers throwing Shells from Eight to Sixteen Inches, until all our Guns on the Left were ſilenced, our Works much damaged, and our Loſs of Men conſiderable. On the Night of the 11th they began their ſecond Parallel, about 300 Yards nearer to us. The Troops being much weakened by Sickneſs, as well as by the Fire of the Beſiegers, and obſerving that the Enemy had not only ſecured their Flanks, but proceeded in every Reſpect with the utmoſt Regularity and Caution, I could not venture ſo large Sorties as to hope from them any conſiderable Effect; but otherwiſe I did every Thing in my Power to interrupt this Work, by opening new Embrazures for Guns, and keeping up a conſtant Fire with all the Howitzers and ſmall Mortars that we could man. On the Evening of the 14th they aſſaulted and carried Two Redoubts that had been advanced about 300 Yards, for the Purpoſe of delaying their Approaches, and covering our Left Flank, and during the Night included them in their ſecond Parallel, on which they continued to work with the utmoſt Exertion. Being perfectly ſenſible that our Works could not ſtand many Hours after the Opening of the Batteries of that Parallel, we not only continued a conſtant Fire with all our Mortars, and every Gun that could be brought to bear upon it; but, a little before Day-break on the Morning of the 16th, I ordered a Sortie of about 350 Men, under the Direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Abercromby, to attack Two Batteries which appeared to be in the greateſt Forwardneſs, and to ſpike the Guns. A Detachment of Guards, with the 80th Company of Grenadiers, under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lake, attacked the one; and one of Light Infantry, under the Command of Major Armſtrong, attacked the other; and both ſucceeded, by forcing the Redoubts that covered them, ſpiking 11 Guns, and killing or wounding about 100 of the French Troops who had the Guard of that Part of the Trenches, and with little Loſs on our Side. This Action, though extremely honorable to the Officers and Soldiers who executed it, proved of little Public Advantage; for the Cannon having been ſpiked in a Hurry, were ſoon rendered fit for Service again, and before Dark the whole Parallel and Batteries appeared to be nearly complete. At this Time we knew that there was no Part of the whole Front attacked, in which we could ſhew a ſingle Gun, and our Shells were nearly expended. I had therefore only to chuſe between preparing to ſurrender next Day, or endeavouring to get off with the greateſt Part of the Troops; and I determined to attempt the latter, reflecting, that though it ſhould prove unſucceſsful in it's immediate Object, it might at leaſt delay the Enemy in the Proſecution of further Enterprizes. Sixteen large Boats were prepared, and upon other Pretexts were ordered to be

be in Readineſs to receive Troops preciſely at Ten o'Clock; with theſe I hoped to paſs the Infantry during the Night, abandoning our Bagg ge, and leaving a Detachment to capitulate for the Town's People, and for the Sick and Wounded; on which Subject a Letter was ready to be delivered to General Waſhington. After making my Arrangements with the utmoſt Secrecy, the Light Infantry, greateſt Part of the Guards, and Part of the 23d Regiment, embarked at the Hour appointed, and moſt of them landed at Glouceſter; but at this critical Moment the Weather, from being moderate and calm, changed to a moſt violent Storm of Wind and Rain, and drove all the Boats, ſome of which had Troops on Board, down the River. It was ſoon evident that the intended Paſſage was impracticable, and the Abſence of the Boats rendered it equally impoſſible to bring back the Troops that had paſſed, which I had ordered about Two o'Clock in the Morning. In this Situation, with my little Force divided, the Enemy's Batteries opened at Day-break. The Paſſage between this Place and Glouceſter was much expoſed; but the Boats having now returned, they were ordered to bring back the Troops that had paſſed during the Night, and they joined us in the Forenoon without much Loſs. Our Works in the mean Time were going to Ruin; and not having been able to ſtrengthen them by Abbatis, nor in any other Manner than by a ſlight Fraizing, which the Enemy's Artillery were demoliſhing wherever they fired, my Opinion entirely coincided with that of the Engineer and principal Officers of the Army, that they were in many Parts very aſſailable in the Forenoon, and that by the Continuance of the ſame Fire for a few Hours longer, they would be in ſuch a State as to render it deſperate with our Numbers to attempt to maintain them. We at that Time could not fire a ſingle Gun, only One-eight Inch, and little more than One Hundred Cohorn Shells remained; a Diverſion by the French Ships of War, that lay at the Mouth of York River, was to be expected; our Numbers had been diminiſhed by the Enemy's Fire, but particularly by Sickneſs; and the Strength and Spirits of thoſe in the Works were much exhauſted by the Fatigue of conſtant Watching and unremitting Duty. Under all theſe Circumſtances, I thought it would have been wanton and inhuman to the laſt Degree to ſacrifice the Lives of this ſmall Body of gallant Soldiers, who had ever behaved with ſo much Fidelity and Courage, by expoſing them to an Aſſault, which, from the Numbers and Precautions of the Enemy, could not fail to ſucceed. I therefore propoſed to capitulate; and I have the Honor to incloſe to your Excellency the Copy of the Correſpondence between General Waſhington and me on that Subject, and the Terms of Capitulation agreed upon. I ſincerely lament that better could not be obtained; but I have neglected nothing to alleviate the Misfortunes and Diſtreſs of both Officers and Soldiers. The Men are well clothed and provided with Neceſſaries, and I truſt will be regularly ſuppli d, by the Means of the Officers that are permitted to remain with them. The Treatment in general that we have received from the Enemy, ſince our Surrender, has been perfectly good and proper; but the Kindneſs and Attention that has been ſhewn to us by the French Officers in particular, their delicate Senſibility of our Situation, their generous and preſſing Offers of Money, both publick and private, to any Amount, has really gone beyond what I can poſſibly deſcribe, and will, I hope, make an Impreſſion on the Breaſt of every Britiſh Officer, whenever the Fortune of War ſhould put any of them into our Power.

Although the Event has been ſo unfortunate, the Patience of the Soldiers in bearing the greateſt Fatigues, and their Firmneſs and Intrepidity under a perſevering Fire of Shot and Shells that I believe has not often been exceeded, deſerved the higheſt Commendation and Praiſe.

A ſucceſsful Defence however in our Situation was perhaps impoſſible, for the Place could only be reckoned an intrenched Camp, ſubject in moſt Places to enfilade, and the Ground in general ſo diſadvantageous that nothing but the Neceſſity of fortifying it as a Poſt to protect the Navy could have induced any Perſon to erect Works upon it; our Force diminiſhed daily by Sickneſs, and other Loſſes, and was reduced when we offered to capitulate, on this Side, to little more than 3,200 Rank and File fit for Duty, including Officers, Servants and Artificers; and at Glouceſter about 600, including Cavalry. The Enemy's Army conſiſted of upwards of 8000 French, nearly as many Continentals, and 5000 Militia. They brought an immenſe Train of heavy Artillery, moſt amply furniſhed with Ammunition, and perfectly well manned. The conſtant and univerſal Chearfulneſs and Spirit of the Officers, in all Hardſhip and Danger, deſerve my warmeſt Acknowledgements; and I have been particularly indebted to Brigadier General O'Hara and to Lieutenant Colonel Abercromby, the former commanding on the Right and the latter on the Left, for their Attention and Exertion on every Occaſion. The Detachment of the 23d Regiment and Marines in the Redoubt on the Right, commanded by Captain Apthorpe, and the ſubſequent Detachments commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Johnſon, deſerve particular Commendation. Captain Rochfort who commanded the Artillery, and indeed every Officer and Soldier of that diſtinguiſhed Corps, and Lieutenant Sutherland the Commanding Engineer, have merited in every Reſpect my higheſt Approbation; and I cannot ſufficiently acknowledge my Obligations to Captain Symonds, who commanded His Majeſty's Ships, and to the other Officers and Seamen of the Navy, for their zealous and active Co-operation.

I tranſmit Returns of our Killed and Wounded; the Loſs of Seamen and Town's People was likewiſe conſiderable.

I truſt that your Excellency will pleaſe to haſten the Return of the Bonetta after landing her Paſſengers, in Compliance with the Article of Capitulation.

Lieutenant Colonel Abercromby will have the Honor to deliver this Diſpatch, and is well qualified to explain to your Excellency every Particular relating to our paſt and preſent Situation.

I have the Honor to be, &c.
(Signed) CORNWALLIS.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis to General Waſhington, dated York, in Virginia, October 17, 1781.

SIR,

I PROPOSE a Ceſſation of Hoſtilities for Twenty-four Hours; and that Two Officers may be appointed by each Side, to meet at Mr. Moore's Houſe, to ſettle Terms for the Surrender of the Poſts of York and Glouceſter.

I have the Honor to be, &c.
(Signed) CORNWALLIS.

Copy of a Letter from General Waſhington to Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, dated Camp before York, October 17, 1781.

MY LORD,

I HAVE had the Honor of receiving your Lordſhip's Letter of this Date.

An ardent Deſire to ſpare the further Effuſion of Blood will readily incline me to liſten to ſuch Terms for the Surrender of your Poſts, as are admiſſible.

I wiſh, previous to the Meeting of Commiſſioners, that your Lordſhip's Propoſals, in Writing, may be ſent to the American Lines; for which Purpoſe, a Suſpenſion of Hoſtilities, during Two Hours from the Delivery of this Letter, will be granted.

I have the Honor to be, &c.
(Signed) GEO. WASHINGTON.

Copy of a Letter from Earl Cornwallis to General Waſhington, dated York in Virginia, October 17, 1781. Half paſt Four, P. M.

SIR,

I HAVE this Moment been been honored with your Excellency's Letter dated this Day. The Time limited for ſending my Anſwer will not admit of entering into the Detail of Articles; but the Baſis of my Propoſals will be, that the Garriſons of York and Glouceſter ſhall be Priſoners of War with the cuſtomary Honors; and for the Convenience of the Individuals which I have the Honor to command, that the Britiſh ſhall be ſent to Britain, and the Germans to Germany, under Engagement not to ſerve againſt France, America, or their Allies, until releaſed, or regularly exchanged; that all Arms and Public Stores ſhall be delivered

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up to you; but that the uſual Indulgence of Side-Arms to Officers, and of retaining private Property, ſhall be granted to Officers and Soldiers; and that the Intereſts of ſeveral Individuals in Civil Capacities, and connected with us, ſhall be attended to.

If your Excellency thinks that a Continuance of the Suſpenſion of Hoſtilities will be neceſſary to tranſmit your Anſwer, I ſhall have no Objection to the Hour that you may propoſe.

I have the Honor to be,
SIR,
Your moſt obedient and moſt humble Servant,
(Signed) CORNWALLIS.

Copy of a Letter from General Waſhington to Lieutenant General Earl Cornwallis, dated Camp before York. October 18, 1781.

MY LORD,

TO avoid unneceſſary Diſcuſſions and Delays, I ſhall at once, in Anſwer to your Lordſhip's Letter of Yeſterday, declare the general Baſis upon which a definitive Treaty of Capitulation may take Place.

The Garriſons of York and Glouceſter, including the Seamen as you propoſe, ſhall be received Priſoners of War. The Condition annexed of ſending the Britiſh and German Troops to the Parts of Europe to which they reſpectively belong, is inadmiſſible; inſtead of this, they will be marched to ſuch Parts of the Country as can moſt conveniently provide for their Subſiſtence; and the benevolent Treatment of Priſoners, which is invariably obſerved by the Americans, will be extended to them. The ſame Honors will be granted to the ſurrendering Army, as were granted to the Garriſon of Charles-Town.

The Shipping and Boats in the Two Harbours, with all their Guns, Stores, Tackling, Furniture and Apparel, ſhall be delivered in their preſent State to an Officer of the Navy appointed to take Poſſeſſion of them.

The Artillery, Arms, Accoutrements, Military Cheſt, and Public Stores of every Denomination, ſhall be delivered, unimpaired, to the Heads of Departments to which they reſpectively belong.

The Officers ſhall be indulged in retaining their Side-Arms; and the Officers and Soldiers may preſerve their Baggage and Effects; with this Reſerve, that Property taken in the Country will be reclaimed.

With Regard to the Individuals in Civil Capacities, whoſe Intereſts your Lordſhip wiſhes may be attended to, until they are more particularly deſcribed, nothing definitive can be ſettled.

I have to add, that I expect the Sick and Wounded will be ſupplied with their own Hoſpital Stores, and be attended by Britiſh Surgeons, particularly charged with the Care of them.

Your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to ſignify your Determination either to accept or reject the Propoſals now offered in the Courſe of Two Hours from the Delivery of this Letter, that Commiſſioners may be appointed to digeſt the Articles of Capitulation, or a Renewal of Hoſtilities may take Place.

I have the Honor to be, &c.
(Signed) GEO. WASHINGTON.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant General Earl Cornwallis to General Waſhington, dated York in Virginia, October 18, 1781.

SIR,

I Agree to open a Treaty of Capitulation upon the Baſis of the Garriſons of York and Glouceſter, including Seamen, being Priſoners of War, without annexing the Condition of their being ſent to Europe; but I expect to receive a Compenſation in arranging the Articles of the Capitulation for the Surrender of Glouceſter in its preſent State of Defence. I ſhall in particular deſire, that the Bonetta Sloop of War may be left entirely at my Diſpoſal from the Hour that the Capitulation is ſigned, to receive an Aid de Camp to carry my Diſpatches to Sir Henry Clinton, ſuch Soldiers as I may think proper to ſend Paſſengers in her, to be manned with 50 Men of her own Crew, and to be permitted to ſail without Examination, when my Diſpatches are ready, engaging on my Part, that the Ship ſhall be brought back and delivered to you, if ſhe eſcapes the Dangers of the Sea; that the Crew and Soldiers ſhall be accounted for in future Exchanges; that ſhe ſhall carry off no Officer without your Conſent, nor Public Property of any Kind; and I ſhall likewiſe deſire, that the Traders and Inhabitants may preſerve their Property, and that no Perſon may be puniſhed or moleſted for having joined the Britiſh Troops.

If you chuſe to proceed to Negociation on theſe Grounds, I ſhall appoint two Field Officers of my Army to meet two Officers from you, at any Time and Place that you think proper, to digeſt the Articles of Capitulation.

I have the Honor to be, &c.
(Signed) CORNWALLIS.

ARTICLES of Capitulation ſettled between his Excellency General Waſhington, Commander in Chief of the Combined Forces of America and France; his Excellency the Count de Rochambeau, Lieutenant-General of the Armies of the King of France, Great Croſs of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, commanding the auxiliary Troops of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty in America; and his Excellency the Count de Graſſe, Lieutenant General of the Naval Armies of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, Commander of the Order of St. Louis, commanding in Chief the Naval Army of France in the Cheſapeak, on the one Part: And the Right Honourable Earl Cornwallis, Lieutenant-General of His Britannic Majeſty's Forces, commanding the Garriſons of York and Glouceſter, and Thomas Symonds, Eſq; commanding His Britannic Majeſty's Naval Forces in York River, in Virginia, on the other Part.

Article I. The Garriſons of York and Glouceſter, including the Officers and Seamen of His Britannic Majeſty's Ships, as well as other Mariners, to ſurrender themſelves Priſoners of War to the Combined Forces of America and France; the Land Troops to remain Priſoners to the United States, the Navy to the naval Army of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

Article I Granted.

Article II The Artillery, Arms, Accoutrements, Military Cheſt, and public Stores of every Denomination, ſhall be delivered, unimpaired, to the Heads of Departments appointed to receive them.

Article II. Granted.

Article III. At Twelve O'clock this Day the two Redoubts on the Left Flank of York to be delivered, the one to a Detachment of American Infantry, the other to a Detachment of French Grenadiers. The Garriſon of York will march out to a Place to be appointed, in Front of the Poſts, at Two o'Clock preciſely, with ſhouldered Arms, Colours caſed, and Drums beating a Britiſh or German March; they are then to ground their Arms, and return to their Encampment, where they will remain, until they are diſpatched to the Places of their Deſtination. Two Works on the Glouceſter Side will be delivered at One o'Clock to Detachments of French and American Troops appointed to poſſeſs them; the Garriſon will march out at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon; the Cavalry with their Swords drawn, Trumpets ſounding; and the Infantry in the Manner preſcribed for the Garriſon of York: They are likewiſe to return to their Encampment, until they can be finally marched off.

Article III. Granted.

Article IV. Officers to retain their Side Arms: Both Officers and Soldiers to keep their private Property of every Kind; and no Part of their Baggage or Papers to be at any Time ſubject to Search or Inſpection; the Baggage and Papers of Officers and Soldiers, taken during the Siege, to be likewiſe preſerved for them. It is underſtood, that any Property obviouſly belonging to the Inhabitants of theſe States, in the Poſſeſſion of the Garriſon, ſhall be ſubject to be reclaimed.

Article IV. Granted.

Article V. The Soldiers to be kept in Virginia, Maryland, or Pennſylvania, and as much by Regiments as poſſible, and ſupplied with the ſame Rations of Proviſions as are allowed to Soldiers in the Service of America; a Field Officer from each Nation, to wit, Britiſh, Anſpach, and Heſſian, and other Officers on Parole, in the Proportion of One to Fifty Men, to be allowed to reſide near their reſpective Regiments, to viſit them frequently, and to be Witneſſes of their Treatment; and that theſe Officers may receive and deliver Cloathing and other Neceſſaries;

Neceſſaries; for which Paſſports are to be granted when applied for,

Article V. Granted.

Article VI. The General, Staff, and other Officers not employed as mentioned in the above Article, and who chuſe it, to be permitted to go on Parole to Europe, to New York, or to any other American Maritime Poſts, at preſent in the Poſſeſſion of the Britiſh Forces, at their own Option, and proper Veſſels to be granted by the Count de Graſſe to carry them under Flags of Truce to New York, within Ten Days from this Date, if poſſible; and they to reſide in a Diſtrict, to be agreed upon hereafter, until they embark. The Officers of the Civil Departments of the Army and Navy to be included in this Article; Paſſports to go by Land to be granted to thoſe to whom Veſſels cannot be furniſhed.

Article VI. Granted.

Article VII. Officers to be allowed to keep Soldiers as Servants, according to the common Practice of the Service. Servants, not Soldiers, are not to be conſidered as Priſoners; and are to be allowed to attend their Maſters.

Article VII. Granted.

Article VIII. The Bonetta Sloop of War, to be equipped and navigated by its preſent Captain and Crew, and left entirely at the Diſpoſal of Lord Cornwallis from the Hour that the Capitulation is ſigned, to receive an Aid de Camp to carry Diſpatches to Sir Henry Clinton, and ſuch Soldiers as he may think proper to be permitted to ſail without Examination when his Diſpatches are ready; his Lordſhip engaging on his Part, that the Ship ſhall be delivered to the Order of the Count de Graſſe if ſhe eſcapes the Dangers of the Seas; that ſhe ſhall not carry off any public Stores. Any Part of the Crew that may be deficient on her Return, and the Soldiers Paſſengers, to be accounted for on her Delivery.

Article VIII. Granted.

Article IX. The Traders are to preſerve their Property, and to be allowed Three Months to diſpoſe of or remove them; and thoſe Traders are not to be conſidered as Priſoners of War.

Article IX. The Traders will be allowed to diſpoſe of their Effects, the Allied Army having the Right of Pre emption. The Traders to be conſidered as Priſoners of War on Parole.

Article X. Natives or Inhabitants of different Parts of this Country, at preſent in York or Glouceſter, are not to be puniſhed on Account of having joined the Britiſh Army.

Article X. This Article cannot be aſſented to, being altogether of Civil Reſort.

Article XI. Proper Hoſpitals to be furniſhed for the Sick and Wounded; they are to be attended by their own Surgeons on Parole; and they are to be furniſhed with Medicines and Stores from the American Hoſpitals.

Article XI. The Hoſpital Stores now in York and Glouceſter ſhall be delivered for the Uſe of the Britiſh Sick and Wounded; Paſſports will be granted for procuring them further Supplies from New York, as Occaſion may require; and proper Hoſpitals will be furniſhed for the Reception of the Sick and Wounded of the Two Diviſions.

Article XII. Waggons to be furniſhed to carry the Baggage of the Officers attending the Soldiers, and to Surgeons, when Travelling, on Account of the Sick, attending the Hoſpitals, at publick Expence.

Article XII. They will be furniſhed if poſſible.

Article XIII. The Shipping and Boats in the two Harbours, with all their Stores, Guns, Tackling and Apparel, ſhall be delivered up in their preſent State to an Officer of the Navy appointed to take Poſſeſſion of them, previouſly unloading the private Property, Part of which had been on board for Security during the Siege.

Article XIII. Granted.

Article XIV. No Article of the Capitulation to be infringed on Pretext of Repriſal; and if there be any doubtful Expreſſions in it, they are to be interpreted according to the common Meaning and Acceptations of the Words.

Article XIV. Granted.

Done in the Trenches before York, October 19, 1781.

(Signed)

CORNWALLIS. G. WASHINGTON.
THO. SYMONDS. Le Cte. de ROCHAMBEAU.
Le Cte. de BARRAS, en n on nom, et celui du Cte. de GRASSE.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing of the following Corps, from the 28th of September to the 19th of October, 1781.

Royal Artillery, 24 Rank and File killed; 21 Ditto wounded; 2 Ditto miſſing.

Guards. 1 Serjeant, 3 Rank and File, killed; 1 Serjeant, 21 Rank and File, wounded.

Light Infantry. 1 Lieutenant, 3 Serjeants, 24 Rank and File, killed; 3 Lieutenants, 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 51 Rank and File, wounded.

17th Regiment. 1 Drummer killed; 1 Serjeant, 6 Rank and File, wounded.

23d Regiment. 2 Lieutenants, 1 Serjeant, 8 Rank and File, killed; 3 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 15 Rank and File, wounded.

33d Regiment. 1 Captain, 7 Rank and File, killed; 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 10 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Subaltern, 7 Rank and File, miſſing.

43d Regiment. 1 Serjeant, 9 Rank and File, killed; 1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 16 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Captain, 11 Rank and File, miſſing.

71ſt Regiment. 1 Lieutenant, 9 Rank and File, killed; 3 Drummers, 19 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Major, 10 Rank and File, miſſing.

76th Regiment. 1 Drummer, 5 Rank and File, killed; 1 Lieutenant 4 Rank and File, wounded.

80th Regiment. 1 Rank and File killed; 11 Ditto wounded; 1 Captain, 9 Rank and File, miſſing.

Two Battalions Anſpach. 1 Serjeant, 11 Rank and File, killed; 4 Serjeants, 30 Rank and File, wounded.

Prince Hereditaire. 2 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 19 Rank and File, killed; 7 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 49 Rank and File, wounded; 2 Serjeants, 14 Rank and File, miſſing.

Regiment de Boſe. 1 Captain, 4 Serjeants, 13 Rank and File, killed; 1 Enſign, 4 Serjeants, 3 Drummers, 32 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Serjeant, 10 Rank and File, miſſing.

Total. 2 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 13 Serjeants, 4 Drummers, 133 Rank and File, killed.——5 Lieutenants, 1 Enſign, 24 Serjeants, 11 Drummers, 285 Rank and File, wounded.——1 Major, 2 Captains, 1 Subaltern, 3 Serjeants, 63 Rank and File, miſſing.

Rank and Names of Officers in the above Return.

Hon. Major Cochrane, Acting Aid de Camp to Lord Cornwallis, killed.

Light Infantry. Lieut Campbell, 74th Company, killed. Lieut. Lyſter, 63d Ditto, wounded, ſince dead. Lieut. Dunn, 63d Ditto, wounded, ſince dead. Lieut. Lightburne, 37th Ditto, wounded.

23d Regiment. Lieuts. Mair and Guyon, killed.

33d Regiment. Captain Kerr killed; Lieut. Curſon wounded.

71ſt Regiment. Lieut. Fraſer killed.

76th Regiment. Lieut. Robertſon wounded.

Captain Rall killed. Enſign Sprangenberg wounded. Commiſſary Perkins killed.

(Signed) *J. Deſpard*, Dep. Adj. Gen.

Admiralty-Office, December 18, 1781.

THE following Extracts of Letters from Rear-Admiral Graves and Rear-Admiral Digby to Mr. Stephens, were brought to this Office on Sunday laſt by Lord Dalrymple, who left Sandy Hook in the Swallow Packet the 17th of laſt Month.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Graves to Mr. Stephens, dated off Sandy Hook the 9th of November, 1781.

MY laſt Letter by His Majeſty's Sloop Rattleſnake, Captain Melcombe, acquainted the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty with the Fate of the Poſt at York Town in York River, Cheſapeak.

The Enemy's Fleet which poſſeſſed the Entrance of York River from the Horſe-Shoe Sand to York Spit,

Spit, ſhewing no Intention to come out and riſque the Execution of their future Schemes upon the Event of a Naval Action, I proceeded without Loſs of Time back to the Bar of New York, where His Majeſty's Fleet anchored the 2d Inſtant, in the Evening, and the Troops were removed the next Morning into the Tranſports, to proceed up the Harbour according to Sir Henry Clinton's Wiſhes.

Captain Dundas being arrived in the Bonetta Sloop, according to the 8th Article of the Capitulation, with ſeveral Officers and moſt of the American Refugees, alſo the Captains Hudſon and Dawſon, with moſt of their Officers, and ſome Men.

I am glad to have it in my Power to encloſe to their Lordſhips Captain Stirling's Letter, upon his being taken in the Savage Sloop of War off Charles-Town, which came to my Hands ſince the Return of the Fleet to this Place. The Battle was ſo well ſuſtained, and the Action ſo ſpirited and gallant, that it has gained him univerſal Credit; and it adds to my Pleaſure to pay the Tribute to his Merit, and to have it in my Power to recommend him, as very deſerving their Lordſhips particular Favor.

I hope to ſail this Day for the Weſt-Indies, having reſigned the Command to Rear-Admiral Digby.

Copy of Captain Stirling's Letter above referred to.

Lancaſter, September 23, 1781.

SIR,

IT is with the moſt poignant Grief I acquaint your Excellency of the Capture of His Majeſty's Sloop Savage, late under my Command, the Particulars of which I have the Honor to tranſmit. Early in the Morning of the 6th Inſtant, 10 Leagues Eaſt of Charles-Town, we eſpied a Ship bearing down on us, who, when about Four Miles diſtant, hauled her Wind to the Eaſtward, ſhewing, by her Appearance, ſhe was an American Cruizer; her Force could not be ſo eaſily diſtinguiſhed; I therefore gave Way to the pleaſing Idea that ſhe was a Private r, c rrying 20 Nine-pounders, whom I had Intelligence was cruizing off here, and inſtantly reſolved either to bring her to Action, or oblige her to quit the Coaſt; for which Purpoſe we gave Chace, but were prevented continuing it long, by her edging down, ſeemingly determined to engage us. Conſcious of her Superiority in Sailing and Force, this Manœuvre coinciding with my Wiſhes, I cauſed the Savage to lay by, till we perceived, on her nearer Approach, ſhe was far ſuperior to what we imagined, and that it was neceſſary to attempt making our Eſcape, without ſome fortunate Shot, in the Courſe of a Running Fight we ſaw inevitable, admitted our taking Advantages, and bring on a more equal Conflict. At Half paſt Ten ſhe began firing Bow Chacers, and at Eleven, being cloſe on our Quarter, the Action commenced with Muſquetry, which, after a good Deal of Execution, was followed by a heavy Cannonade on both Sides. In an Hour's Time I had the Mortification to ſee our Braces and Bowlines ſhot away, and not a Rope left to trim the Sail with, notwithſtanding every Precaution had been taken; however our Fire was ſo conſtant and well-directed, that the Enemy did not ſee our Situation, but kept alongſide of us, till Accident obliged him to drop aſtern. The Savage was now almoſt a Wreck; her Sail, Rigging, and Yard, ſo much cut, that it was with the utmoſt Difficulty we could alter our Poſition Time enough to avoid being raked, the Enemy lying directly athwart our Stern for ſome Minutes. This was the only Intermiſſion of Great Guns, but Muſquetry and Piſtols ſtill did Execution, and continued till they opened again, which was not till both Ships were almoſt on board each other, when the Battle became more furious than before. Our Quarter-deck and Forecaſtle were ſoon now nearly cleared, ſcarce a Man belonging to either not being killed or wounded, with three Guns on our Main-deck rendered uſeleſs. In this Situation we fought near an Hour, with only five Six-pounders, the Fire from each Ship's Guns ſcorching the Men who oppoſed them, Shot and other Implements of War thrown by Hand doing Execution; when our Mizen maſt being ſhot away by the Board; our Main-maſt tottering, with only three Shrouds ſtanding; the Ship on Fire dangerouſly; only 40 Men on Duty to oppoſe the Foe, who was attempting to board us in three Places; no Succour in Sight, or Poſſibility of making further Reſiſtance; I was neceſſitated, at a Quarter before Three, P. M. to ſurrender to the Congreſs, a private Ship of War, belonging to Philadelphia, who carried 215 Men, and mounted 20 Twelve-pounders on her Main-deck and four Sixes above, fourteen of which were fought on one Side. She loſt during the Action eleven Men, and had near thirty wounded, ſeveral of them mortally; her Maſts, her Sails and Rigging, were ſo much damaged, that ſhe was obliged to return to Port, which partly anſwered my Wiſhes prior to the Action, as great Part of the Carolina Trade was daily expected on the Coaſt, and this Privateer we ſaw ſailed remarkably faſt. Three Days were employed putting her in a Condition to make Sail, and Five for the Savage, who was exceedingly ſhattered. Indeed it is aſtoniſhing more Damage was not done, as the Weather was fine, the Water remarkably ſmooth, and the Ships never 30 Yards aſunder.

The Courage, Intrepidity, and good Behaviour of the Officers and Ship's Company I had the Honour to cammand, deſerve the higheſt Commendations, and my warmeſt Thanks.

Lieutenant Shiels diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his Gallantry, Activity, and Attention; as did Mr. Gyam, the Gunner. Mr. Wightman, the Maſter, fell early in the Action, by which I loſt the Aſſiſtance of a good Officer. The inferior Officers behaved well in their reſpective Stations; and the Men fought with a cool, determined Valour, that will ever redound to their Credit. I cannot conclude without obſerving that Captain Geddis and the Officers of the Congreſs, after fighting us bravely, treated us when Priſoners with great Humanity.

Incloſed is a Return of the Killed and Wounded.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

CHARLES STIRLING.

His Excellency Rear-Admiral Graves.

A Liſt of the Officers and Men killed and wounded on Board His Majeſty's Sloop Savage, September 6, 1781.

Killed, Maſter and 7 Seamen: Wounded, Captain, Lieutenant, 3 Midſhipmen, 21 Seamen:—Total 34. CHARLES STIRLING.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Digby to Mr. Stephens, dated off New York, November 13, 1781.

PLEASE to acquaint their Lordſhips, that Rear-Admiral Graves left the Fleet on the 10th Inſtant; and that Sir Samuel Hood likewiſe ſailed Yeſterday with the Squadron under his Command, conſiſting of all the Weſt-India Ships, except the Prince William; together with the Royal Oak, Prince George, Canada, and America, which I have thought proper to put under his Orders.

Admiralty-Office, December 18, 1781.

SIR Richard Pearſon, Captain of His Majeſty's Ship the Arethuſa, arrived at Spithead Yeſterday Afternoon from Rear-Admiral Kempenfelt, with Diſpatches for Mr. Stephens, of which the following is an Extract.

Victory, at Sea, December 14, 1781.

SIR,

YOU will pleaſe to acquaint my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that the 12th Inſtant, ſoon after Day-light, Uſhant then bearing N. 61. Eaſt, Diſtance 53 Leagues, the Frigate looking out to Windward made Signal for ſeeing a Fleet in the S. E the Wind then in that Quarter, upon which I made Signal for the Two decked Ships and Frigates to chace, and crouded Sail in the Victory. At Nine o'Clock we could perceive they were ſteering large to the Weſtward; at Half paſt Ten obſerved ſeveral Ships of the Line a conſiderable Way a-head and upon our Lee Bow, forming in Order of Battle, upon which I made the Signal for the Line; but having a Proſpect of paſſing between the Enemy's Ships of War and a great Part of their Convoy, I continued a preſſed Sail with a View of cutting them off, and ſucceeded in Part; ſeveral ſtruck to us; the exact Number I cannot acquaint you with, (and am apprehenſive that

that ſome which ſtruck were not taken Poſſeſſion of, the Evening coming on, and it blowing freſh with thick Weather.) By crouding Sail to effect this, ſeveral of our Ships were fara-ſtern, ſo that to form a Line proper for Action would have been impoſſible to effect it before Dark; I therefore tacked to join the ſternmoſt Ships, at the ſame Time making the Signal for the Order of Sailing, to get the Squadron connected, after which I put upon the ſame Tack with the Enemy. At Day-light the next Day we ſaw them to Leeward, upon which I formed the Line; but perceiving their Force ſo much ſuperior to my Squadron, I did not think it adviſeable to hazard an Action.

Incloſed you have a Liſt of their Force, which all the Officers (Priſoners) that I have ſpoke with agree in, and which correſponds, as to Number and Force of the Ships, with the Victory's and reconnoitring Ships Obſervations.

As ſoon as I can collect the Prizes together, I ſhall ſend them in under the Protection of ſome Ship of the Squadron.

When we got amongſt the Convoy, the Triomphant of 84 Guns, who had kept with them, in bearing down to join their Squadron, paſſed cloſe acroſs the Edgar's Fore Foot, (the leading Ship of our Line) and gave her a ſmart raking Fire, which fortunately did not do much Execution. The Edgar's Conduct upon this Occaſion was maſterly: She avoided being directly raked, by judiciouſly bearing up as the Enemy paſſed her, and immediately after loffed to the Wind, and brought her Broadſide at right Angles with the Enemy's Stern, throwing in a well directed Fire, which we could perceive was very effectual; the next Morning we obſerved the Triomphant in the French Line with his Main-top Maſt and Main-Yard gone.

Liſt of the Line of Battle Ships with the French Convoy.

La Bretagne,	110,	Monſ. Le Compte De Guichen (1ſt.)
L'Invincible,	110.	
Le Majeſtieux,	110,	Monſ. Le Compte De Rochouart (2d.)
Le Royal Louis,	112,	Monſ. De Bauſſet (4th.)
Le Terrible,	110.	
La Couronne,	84,	Monſ. de la Motte Piquet (3d.)
Le Triomphant,	84,	Le Marquis de Vaudreul.
Le Pegaſſe,	74.	
Le Magnifique,	74.	
Le Actiff,	74.	
Le Dauphin Royal,	70.	
Le Bien Aimé,	74.	
Le Zodiaque,	74.	
Le Brave,	64.	
Le Robuſte,	74.	
Le Fendant,	74.	
Le Argonault,	64.	
Le Lion,	64.	
L'Indien,	64.	
L'Hardi, L'Alexandre,	Armée en Flute.	

R. KEMPENFELT.

N. B. Rear-Admiral Kempenfelt's Squadron conſiſted of Twelve Sail of the Line, One Ship of 50 Guns, Four Frigates, and One Fireſhip.

Sir Richard Pearſon relates, that the captured Ships are chiefly laden with Artillery and Ordnance Stores, and have on Board between 900 and 1000 Troops.

Plymouth, December 11, 1781.

NOtice is hereby given to the Officers and Company of His Majeſty's Ship Brune, Francis John Hartwell, Eſq; Commander, who were actually on Board the ſaid Ship on the 8th of Auguſt, 1780, at the Taking L'Epervier, a French Ship Polacre, that a Remittance being made on Account of the Proceeds of the ſaid Ship and Cargo ſold at St. Chriſtopher's, they will be paid their reſpective Shares of the ſame, on the Ship's firſt Arrival at Plymouth; and the Shares not then demanded will be recalled at the ſame Place the Firſt Tueſday in every Month for Two Years following, when the Accounts will be made up, and tranſmitted to St. Chriſtopher's.

Brad. Hartwell, *for Aretas Acres, Eſq; of St. Chriſtopher's, Agent.*

East-India Houſe, November 21, 1781.

THE Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt-Indies do hereby give Notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the ſaid Company will be held at their Houſe in Leadenhall-ſtreet, on Wedneſday the 19th of December next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, for the Purpoſe of declaring a Dividend from Midſummer laſt to Chriſtmas next.

Sheffield, December 10, 1781.

THE Truſtees of the Eſtate and Effects of Richard Worrall and William Worrall, late of Sheffield in the County of York, Ironmongers, intend to make a Dividend, on Thurſday the 24th of January next, at the Houſe of Samuel Peach, the Angel, in Sheffield. All Perſons who have any Demands on them, or on the Eſtate of Richard Worrall, late of Sheffield aforeſaid, Ironmonger, deceaſed, or Elizabeth Worrall, late of the ſame Place, Widow, deceaſed, and have not already delivered in an Account of their reſpective Debts, are deſired to leave the ſame with Mr. John Williams, in Coalpit-lane, on or before the ſaid 24th Day of January, otherwiſe they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend; and all Perſons who are indebted to the aboveſaid Richard Worrall and William Worrall, Richard Worrall, deceaſed, and Elizabeth Worrall, deceaſed, are required immediately to pay the ſame to Mr. Kenyon Parker, Attorney, in Sheffield, or to Mr. John Williams, as above, or they will be ſued without further Notice.

To the Creditors of John Fletcher, of London, Inſurer.

THE Aſſignees of Mr. John Fletcher's Eſtate having a conſiderable Sum of Money in their Hands, which they are deſirous of dividing amongſt his Creditors, find it neceſſary preparatory thereto, to aſcertain as nearly as may be the Amount of their Demands upon his Eſtate, they therefore requeſt that the Holders of Policies underwrote by him, upon which there are Total Loſſes, Averages, or Returns now due, (and which have not been already proved under the Commiſſion) as well as the Holders of other Policies, upon which the Riſques are ſtill depending, will be pleaſed to ſend the Particulars of ſuch Loſſes, and Policies laſt-mentioned, (ſpecifying the Ships Names, the Voyages, the Sums aſſured, and the Times when) to the Aſſignees, at New Lloyd's Coffee-houſe; or to their Solicitor, Mr. Dowding, in Brick-court, Middle Temple.

THE Creditors of William Shawe, late of Liverpool in the County of Lancaſter, Dealer and Chapman, are deſired to meet the Aſſignees of his Eſtate and Effects, on Tueſday the 8th Day of January next, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of Henry Forſhaw, known by the Sign of the Golden Lion, in Dale-ſtreet, in Liverpool aforeſaid, in order to aſſent to or diſſent from the ſaid Aſſignees bringing one or more Actions or Suits at Law or in Equity for the Recovery of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate and Effects; and alſo to the compounding, ſubmitting to Arbitration, or otherwiſe agreeing, any Matters in Diſpute relating thereto; and on other ſpecial Affairs; particularly as to the Propriety of the ſaid Aſſignees aſſigning over ſome ſmall dubious Debts, in Conſideration of a Security which will be then and there propoſed, for a Sum of Money to be paid to the ſaid Aſſignees, for the Creditors of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate.

PUrſuant to an Order made by the Right Hon. Edward Lord Thurlow, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, for enlarging the Time for William Peddle, of Great Bandy-leg-walk, Southwark, in the County of Surry, Dealer and Chapman, (a Bankrupt) to ſurrender himſelf, and make a full Diſcovery and Diſcloſure of his Eſtate and Effects, for 28 Days, to be computed from the 28th Inſtant; This is to give Notice, that the Commiſſioners in the ſaid Commiſſion named and authorized, or the major Part of them, intend to meet on the 15th of January next, at Ten in the Forenoon, at Guildhall, London; where the ſaid Bankrupt is required to ſurrender himſelf, between the Hours of Eleven and One of the Clock of the ſame Day, and make a full Diſcovery and Diſcloſure of his Eſtate and Effects, and finiſh his Examination; and the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, may then and there come and prove the ſame, and aſſent to or diſſent from the Allowance of his Certificate.

WHereas a Commiſſion of Bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt John Overton, of Tooting Graveney in the County of Surry, Carpenter, Builder, Dealer and Chapman, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the Commiſſioners in the ſaid Commiſſion named, or the major Part of them, on the 29th Day of December inſtant, and on the 5th and 29th Days of January next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, on each of the ſaid Days, at Guildhall, London, and make a full Diſcovery and Diſcloſure of his Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the Second Sitting to chuſe Aſſignees, and at the laſt Sitting the ſaid Bankrupt is required to finiſh his Examination, and the Creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give Notice to Meſſ. Young and Mitton, Doctors Commons, London.

WHereas a Commiſſion of Bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt Marlowe Sidney Marlowe, of Gracechurch-ſtreet, London, Grocer, Dealer and Chapman, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the Commiſſioners in the ſaid Commiſſion named, or the major Part of them, on the 19th Day of December inſtant at Five in the Afternoon, on the 12th Day of January next at